

U. S. Officers on Ship Fired On By Jugo-Slavs

Craft Carrying 200 Italian Troops Is Made a Target While Passing Through Narrow Adriatic Channel

Nitti Pleads for Unity

Blockade Causes Hardships in Fiume; Socialists in Rome Issue a Manifesto

ROME, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The Italian steamship Epiro, with 200 Italian troops and some American officers on board, bound for Cattaro, is declared in a dispatch from Bari to the "Tempo" to have been shot at by Jugo-Slav regular troops in the channel between Rondoni Island and the Arza promontory.

One Italian was wounded. The Epiro, the dispatch added, made off at full speed and escaped further attack.

The locality where the Epiro is reported to have been fired upon is along the winding water passage to the harbor of Cattaro, on the southern Dalmatian coast, across the Adriatic from the Italian peninsula. The spot apparently indicated by the dispatch is at the entrance to the Bocche di Cattaro, an arm of the sea penetrating far into the Dalmatian mainland, on the right of the entrance being the Punta d'Arza and nearby the rock of Rondoni, both of which are crowned by forts. The Epiro is a vessel of 513 tons gross and is owned by an Italian company with headquarters in Bari. The town of Bari is in Southern Italy, on the Adriatic, to the northwest of Brindisi.

Army Discipline Sought
Premier Nitti, in a letter addressed to his constituents, declares that in the present emergency there is the utmost necessity of reestablishing discipline in the army and ending domestic conflicts. He asserts that "all Italians are animated by the same patriotic spirit, their divergencies being relative to methods followed in managing affairs."

Advices from Fiume report considerable hardships among the people from the effect of the blockade of the city. The dock workers are being a result of the shipping tie-up, and many shops are closing for lack of merchandise.

Socialist Deputies in the Parliament which has just been dissolved have addressed a manifesto to the country strongly condemning the war, which "has left behind it a threatening preponderance of professional militarism." The manifesto continues: "Far from serving liberty, war is death to all liberties."

The manifesto declares that the Nitti cabinet, having tried for inexorable financial reasons to demilitarize, was confronted with military sedition. It describes the internal situation as terrible, and says the reactionaries may try to bring about a coup d'etat. It homes, however, the workers in their soldier uniforms will prevent this.

In conclusion, the manifesto urges the workmen to rise and crush down the war on humanity, and demands a peace based upon liberty, justice and Socialism.

U. S. in Trau Merely to Keep Peace, Says Knapp

Senate Gets Report Showing Landing Was Ordered at Request of the Italian Admiral

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Bloodshed, which would perhaps have resulted in

U. S. May Withdraw Aid Pending Fiume Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Unless the Adriatic question is settled satisfactorily within a few days, and there is no disposition to add to the embarrassment of the Italian government if it indicates an intention of taking the Fiume situation in hand, the American government may consider the advisability of withdrawing, for the present at least, any further financial or other material assistance to the other powers unless the council decisions are carried out.

The council of action between Italy and Jugo-Slavs, was prevented by the landing of American naval forces at Trau, Dalmatia, September 23, Admiral Knapp, commanding the American naval forces in European waters, declared in a report which was transmitted to the Senate to-day by Secretary Daniels.

Admiral Knapp's cable report, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, follows:

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"Americans have no troops on shore, but have extended a strong moral influence for the preservation of peace. The Italian and Jugo-Slav forces have been considerable friction along the armistice line between the Italian and Jugo-Slav forces, but by the tactical firmness of the Italian command, the situation has been kept from causing serious results.

"On September 23 three truckloads of Italian soldiers, in command of an Italian army captain, crossed armistice line from Italian zone and surprised and captured the small Serbian garrison at Trau. The Italian authorities informed the senior American officer present, Captain Boyd, that the move was unauthorized and asked that the raiders be turned back. Boyd sent a destroyer and two chasers to Trau at once, then saw the Serbian commander and got him to agree not to order an advance until he had an opportunity to get the Italians to withdraw. He sent Lieutenant Commander R. S. Fields and Commander Marjorie, of the Italian ship Puglia, to order the Italian army captain to withdraw. He sent Lieutenant Commander R. S. Fields and Commander Marjorie, of the Italian ship Puglia, to order the Italian army captain to withdraw.

"On arrival he found that Italians had been induced to return, leaving, however, an Italian army captain and three soldiers, owing to breakdown of a truck. He landed a small guard from U. S. S. Cowell and U. S. S. Olympia to see no harm done. He sent a destroyer and two chasers to Trau at once, then saw the Serbian commander and got him to agree not to order an advance until he had an opportunity to get the Italians to withdraw.

"He put Italian army captain and three soldiers on an Italian motorboat and turned them over in charge of an Italian naval officer. Upon arrival of the Serbian troops he withdrew bluejackets after first receiving assurance that no violence would be offered to civilians.

"Italian Admiral Mili, in command of ships and troops in Italian zone, was informed, sent senior Italian officer present at Spalato to U. S. S. Olympia with thanks for sending Trau raiders back. He has brought the officer commanding the raiding force to trial by court martial.

Albanians Incensed at Idea of Italian Mandate

Wilson's Reported Agreement to Plan Protested; Fear of New Balkan War Expressed

PARIS, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Albanian delegates profess to be greatly discouraged since receiving information that President Wilson has agreed in principle to the proposition of giving Italy a mandate over their country, in connection with the settlement of the entire Dalmatian-Adriatic problem.

The delegates say Italian control might "easily lead to another Balkan war at any time," and constant friction would be inevitable. Red Cross officers who have just arrived in Paris from Albania say natives of that country are sniping at Italians.

British Trade Envoys Arrive on the Carmania

Engineers to Make Reciprocal Agreement With Steel Plants in U. S.

The Cunard liner Carmania, with 844 passengers and 456 officers and men who are to man the Imperator, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. The greater part of her saloon passenger complement of 250 persons was made up of English statesmen who have come here to make contracts with American exporters and importers.

Thomas Wilton Hands and Sydney Smith, British engineers, came over to make reciprocal agreements with American steel plants and manufacturers of heavy machinery.

Among the saloon passengers was Captain David Vernon Blax, who left Harvard five years ago to join the Coldstream Guards. He was wounded at Cambrai while leading a British company over the top.

Lieutenant Commander Adolfo Trindade, of the Portuguese navy, accompanied by Lieutenants Carlos Loureiro and Adolfo Motta, came over to purchase \$300,000 worth of equipment for an aviation and meteorological station at Ponta Delgada, Azores. The commander said Portugal intended establishing a seaplane route between the Azores and Lisbon.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, American military attaché at Belgrade, Serbia, came home on a wedding trip. His bride was Miss Helen Byren, of Belgrade. They were married in Belgrade in December, 1918.

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Senate Kills 35 of Fall's Amendments

Continued from page 1

of all reservations that have the effect of amendments."

Mr. Hitchcock declined to specify whether he included in this class such reservations as the compromise on Article X, which President Wilson said at Salt Lake City would "cut the heart out of the covenant," or the proposed compromise reservation covering the Johnson and Moses amendments proposed by Senator Lenoort.

How Senators Voted
"We have not come to the reservations bridge yet," he insisted.

Senators voting in favor of the amendment removing the American representative from the Belgian Boundary Commission were:

REPUBLICANS
Ball, Del. McKee, Mass.
Borah, Idaho. McCormick, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn. McLean, Conn.
Caldwell, N. Y. Moore, N. H.
Curtis, Kan. New, Ind.
Dillingham, Vt. Newberry, Mich.
Ellis, N. C. Norris, Penn.
Fall, N. M. Penrose, Penn.
Francis, Maine. Phillips, Pa.
Frederick, Md. Poinsett, Wash.
Graham, N. C. Sherman, Ill.
Harrison, N. J. Tamm, D. C.
Hawley, Ohio. Warren, N. Y.
Hitchcock, N. D. Watson, Ind.
La Follette, Wis. Watson, Ind.

DEMOCRAT
Total: 1.
Gore, Okla.

Against adoption—
REPUBLICANS
Capper, Kan. Lenoort, Wis.
Cole, R. I. McChesney, D.
Culliver, Iowa. McNary, Ore.
Elliott, N. J. Nelson, Minn.
Hodge, N. Y. Pennington, N. J.
Jones, Wash. Spencer, Mo.
Kellough, Minn. Sterling, S. D.
Koyne, N. D. Townsend, Mich.
Total: 17.

DEMOCRATS
Ashurst, Ariz. Philbin, Calif.
Bankhead, Ala. Pittman, Nev.
Barkley, Ky. Pittman, N. C.
Chamberlain, Tex. Randall, La.
Culberson, Tex. Sherman, N. C.
Dial, S. C. Sheppard, Tex.
Dix, S. C. Shields, Tenn.
Fletcher, Fla. Simmons, N. C.
Gerry, R. I. Smith, Ark.
Gray, La. Smith, Md.
Harrison, Miss. Stanley, Ky.
Henderson, Nev. Swanson, Ky.
Hitchcock, N. D. Thomas, Cal.
Jones, N. M. Townsend, Ala.
Kendrick, Wyo. Underwood, Ala.
Keweenaw, Iowa. Walsh, Mass.
McKellar, Tenn. Walsh, Mont.
Meyer, Ark. Williams, Miss.
Overman, N. C. Walcott, Del.
Owens, Okla. Total: 48.

Grand total against, 55.
Pairs:
Johnson, California, for, with Martin, Virginia, against.

Faye, Vermont, for, with Johnson, South Dakota, against.

Reed, Missouri, for, with King, Utah, against.

Sutherland, West Virginia, for, with Smith, South Carolina, against.

Lodge's Argument
In presenting the argument in behalf of all the Fall amendments Republican Leader Lodge said:

"I think after the history of the last five years nobody can doubt that when the world needs the service of the United States for the protection of civilization and freedom it will have it. But it is a very different thing to expect the United States to enter into every boundary dispute and take part in stabilizing, as the Senator from Missouri (Spencer) suggested—I suppose after the manner in which we have just stabilized the question of Fiume.

"In my judgment this treaty never will be ratified unless the Monroe Doctrine is finally and absolutely reserved from the jurisdiction of the league. In other words, the United States does not propose, if it can help it, to permit Europe to come in here to settle our boundaries or any purely American question. If we are going to take that attitude and we shall, in my opinion, if this treaty is to be ratified, they can retort that we desire to have the right to interfere in their affairs while we do not propose that they shall interfere in ours.

"I have a little desire to interfere in boundaries of the European countries, beyond maintaining decisions of the conference as they are agreed to at this time, as I have to have them interfere in ours. I do not see why we should take up the burden of settling boundaries all over Europe. Leave that to Europe. If we had gone to them and said: 'All we ask is that you shall make a treaty with Germany which will prevent her from ever being a menace to the world again; arrange your own boundaries and your partitions among yourselves and we will back you up, but we will not meddle if you will comply with our wish that Germany shall be rendered harmless, we should be as strong, as popular and as well regarded in Europe to-day as we were when the war closed, instead of being disliked and distrusted.'

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"The defeat of the Fall amendments has no significance so far as the league controversy is concerned. They were amendments to the treaty and not to the league covenant. I shall not vote to ratify the treaty until strong league reservations, fully protecting American interests, have been adopted. I voted against the Fall amendments, because, in my judgment, they do not strengthen the document, and if the treaty is ratified with league reservations, as I believe it will be, these amendments are unnecessary and might cause serious embarrassment. I think the four league reservations proposed by Senator Lodge and approved by a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee fully protect the United States and I shall support them. I think Congress, and not a league, should say when the United States should send its army or navy to Europe, and, therefore, the reservation on Article X is necessary.

"I shall also support the proposal to give the United States equal voting power with Great Britain and I want to see a strong declaration against the Shantung award to Japan."

Hoover Calls League Only Hope for Peace

Without Treaty Europe Will Fall Back Into Chaos of War and Involve America Again He Tells Students

Full Debate Is Favored

Pact Not Perfect but Has Killed German Militarism and Means a New Era

PALO ALTO, Cal., Oct. 2.—"If the league of nations is to break down, we must at once prepare to fight," Herbert Hoover, formerly Economic Director for the Supreme War Council, told the students of Stanford University in an address to-night.

The peace treaties, he said, "cannot be carried out without the league. If the league falls the treaties also fall. If the balance of power is to supplant the league of nations, we will have torn asunder the only hope that Europe will not break into further wars of races, classes and combinations that will take civilization back to the middle ages."

"I am confident that if we attempt to revise the treaty we shall tread a road through European chaos. If we manage to keep our soldiers out of it we will not escape fearful economic losses."

"The Allies may, themselves, revise this treaty without us and then assemble a council of nations of their own to endeavor to solve the problems of Europe. It would be a council of Europe and in the midst of these terrible times, considering the debts they owe us, the material they must have from us or starve, I would rather that we be represented therein lest it become a league of Europe against the Western Hemisphere. A peace without us means more army and navy for us, the old treadmill of taxes and dangers for us."

Mr. Hoover said that few people seem to realize the desperation to which Europe has been reduced. "During the coming winter some of them will look with longing eyes to this rich, fat nation, with its surplus of every human necessity," he said. "We cannot fiddle while Rome burns. If we believe we can see our neighbors return to another thirty years' war through the breakdown of this treaty, and we still maintain our progress, it is the egotism of insanity. Our expansion overseas has entangled us for good or ill, and I stand for an honest attempt to join with Europe's better spirits to prevent these entanglements from involving us in war. We are not dealing with perfection, we are dealing with the lesser of evils."

"For us to refuse to enter into a joint attempt with the well-thinking sections of a large part of the world to establish a continuing moral conscience against war is the utmost folly in our own interests."

Pointing out the likelihood that some European nations will again be plunged into war with their neighbors, Mr. Hoover referred to a probability of the invasion of Poland if the treaty failed.

"There are many elements in Europe who wish to see the treaty break down and the league of nations disappear," he said. "During the last five months our Allies have been growing weaker from a military point of view due to the necessity of demobilizing their armies, while at the same time the reactionary group in Germany has been growing in strength through the hope of yet securing a division of the Allies. At the time I left Europe, a month ago, German militarism had already reestablished itself as a well-disciplined, well-offered army of at least 400,000 men largely congregated on the Polish frontier and even defying the government at Berlin. Under the alarm of this danger the Poles, in the midst of the greatest economic misery that a nation ever knew, have been trying to create an army of 500,000 men for their protection from the Germans on the one side and the Bolsheviks on the other. If the treaty is ratified the German army will be reduced to 200,000 men and dispersed over Germany and their extra armament destroyed. The failure of the treaty means the invasion of the Polish state."

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